Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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☞ Unpaid Letters must be post paid to the Post-Office.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The Destruction of Sodoms and Gomorrah:

The lofty hills had caught the morning sun,
The sick'ly moon had vanish'd the rising day;
The rosy morn, her sweet light unfurl'd,
And drove the shades from Sodom's dark west world.
Fair Jordan's flow'ry plains appear in view
Bath'd in the pearly, shining, morning dew;
Here flow'ry lilies, and spicy groves arise,
Perfume the plain, and scent the balmy skies.
All nature seem'd to hail the joyous morn,
On swelling breezes, her unclad notes are born:
From hills and groves, and plains the praise is giv'n
In joyous peals it seeks the lat'ning heaven.

'Twas dull'rent lot in Sodom's lofty halls;
No praise ascends from Sodom's wicked walls:
Nose's head within Gomorrah's princely towers—
Vice vaguest in that Gomorrah's queen power.
Long had they wag'd rebellious war with heav'n,
And long had been to crimes excited they grew;
Their day of grace, at length has passed away,
Destruction comes to claim them lot its prey;
For God's patience, long with them has grown'd,
His justice, now demands its full award.
Dire omens of the coming fate appear,
Portending woe, and fill the heart with fear.
From Sodom's plain, deep hollow sounds arise,
Moan round the hills, and murmur through the skies;
Far in the west, dark clouds on clouds are driv'n—
Roll on in wrath, and wrap in gloom the heav'n;
The thunders roll—the light'nings flash afar—
And all the elements seem in discord war.
From pole, to pole, the flying terrors spread,
And fill the world with fear and awful dread.

Then lo! a seen an angel's awful form,
Enthron'd in clouds; pavilion'd in a storm;
Around him angels, in dark clouds are spread,
And forked light'nings, play around his head;
He speaks—his voice terrific rends the sky,
And earth's dark caverns, echo the angry cry:
"Ho all ye powers of earth, and air, and heav'n,
The light'ner's flash, the call to you is giv'n—"
'Ye ministers of wrath, obey the word,
"Come, consecrate the vengeance of the Lord."
"Go on you plain, wint reveries of hell—
"Let last guilt abound, let crimes o'erwhelm do swell!
"The period's full of darkness, there have raised their throne,
"Defying heav'n, and trampling justice down—
"Their flag and lusts, and deeds no tongue can tell
"Dark deeds, and crimes, in dark'ning shade are spread,
"Long have they spurn'd the mercy of their God,
"And justice now must strike the guilty rod."
"Go then, and let these impious rebels know,
"That God's a God of truth, and justice too,
"No mandate's given by Jehovah's word,
"To show that God is a consuming fire."
He said, the thronging powers around him stood,
Prompt to obey the high, the dread command:
Then quick they shaken a wid darkness o'er the land,
The mountains rend, and groans the braving ground:
The spouting fires, from earth's dark caverns rise,
And unfold their flames to the angry skies:
The surly flames in frightful eddies driven,
Shoot far and wide, and sweep the world of heav'n.

The whirlwinds rage, freed from the curbing rein,
The light'nings hiss—the thunders roar around,
And sweep, on storm, the ground upon the ground plain
Wrapt in the fiery gulf, Gomorrah yields,
And Sodom's princely towers, and lofty halls;
In flaming wrath he seals their doom and woe,
And sinks them down to lower flames below.

'Tis done, 'tis done—the angry powers cease to play,
The fires expire—the thunders die away;
Convulsive earthquakes with terrific sound,
Air seems as rent, and heav'n to rend the ground—
The whirlwinds sleep, and from the evening sky,
The clouds disperse—the sun appears on high.

All, all is still, and o'er the ruined plains,
A mournful sight appears, a mournful silence reigns;
No smiling scene, no forms of life is found,
But rueful desolation broods around.

Low in the west, the evening sun unfolds
His closing rays, and sinks behind the wold;
Not those bright scenes, on which the morning smil'd,
But wast as a desert, and as wild;
Nor on Gomorrah's towers, he rests his evening rays,
But drowns them in the strange *Asphalite's* waves.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MARK LEE's NARRATIVE.

"Town of Warren's descent had sloped
"His scattering wheel."
MILTON in *Lucidas*.

An amiable youth, like thousands of others as young, as amiable, and as poor, was not many months since on the point of setting out for the Hesperia of the United States, the land of the English "The Western Country." This young man a few days before the time of departure, brought his Apollo to me, requesting the insertion of a piece as remembrancer of a friend. I put the Album in the drawer of my desk, and in the absence and quiet of the evening, drew it forth and spread it open on my table.

The circumstance roused all my own recollections. There was a something of more than common merit in the writer's style, and the very sound of "The West" which sighed to my heart in whispers of days, months and years gone by in Natura, in the neighbourhood of Hummelstown. Many of those were the intimate and cherished friends of my youth, were voluntarily sighed after their associates. Then, fifty-two years ago "The West" and "Indians" were as a smiling and widening garden. Even ideas of distance were then very different from what they are now. In the east, the mention of distance excite a smile, that in my native neighbourhood. "Illinois" was used as a by-word for remote. The simple minds of a primitive people, the utmost limit, the *Nigine Ultra*. As late as 1785, when residing near Harrisburg, I have seen a map of the then Geographical work ever put into my hands, contained in the south but a part of the south and limited part of lower Missouri river were represented with the following note:

"Under this head, I have accorded that river that *in a hundred miles*, but its sources and branches are unknown."

The mysterious West, was limited by Illinois river. I cannot resist relating an anecdote, as it illustrates the feelings and knowledge of the times.

On Swatara resided a poor itinerant Irish weaver and tailor, who had a wife and children, and also a poor, but very corpulent Irish woman, named Mary Connor, who had a number of sisters, for mischief, had much pleasure in teasing Grynes about June; and one day his good nature was overcome, and he replied in an angry and violent wrath, after a most bitter oath, exclaimed, "Hear me I'd rather go to Montgomery, I'd go to Illinois." If any man was now to swear, that in place of marrying any given woman, he would go to Nova Zealand, he would be as New Zealand, the asseveration would have little force when compared with a trip in 1776, from Swatara to Harrisburg now stands, to Illinois. Many, perhaps most of my readers, will doubt, and justly if they do not actually know the fact, that a voyage at present to New Zealand, and back to Philadelphia is, in point of difficulty and danger, infinitely inconsiderable when that was a journey fifty-five years ago from Philadelphia to the west to where stands Lewis's Indian.

Is there not something seductive in vague or undefined danger? Can the conduct of man be otherwise accounted for, than as the natural voyages by sea; caravan journeying over trackless deserts; or the hazardous trade of warfare? I should reply myself in the affirmative for long and scrutinized was I schooled to the tormenta and dangers of the sea, and to the excitement of the West, where danger presented itself in all the aspects from that of mere light thinking to the most terrific, from which no human organization can conceive, or that the most infuriate rage could surpass.

Though a child, I mught say an infant of five years or age, well do I remember while playing on the floor with our two brother oldest and youngest, on a very stormy night of the winter 1780-81, that after some conversation between my parents respecting their friends, already gone there, that my father exclaimed, half in jest, I believe, "why can't we go to 'the West' ern country?" My mother replied in the same playful careless strain, "Why not?"

In so short a time as preparations for his journey could be made, my father, early in 1781, set his damage into effect, went to the West, made a cross on Buffalo, about five miles westward or the now fine borough of Washington.

Thank not kind reader, from the preceding, that you are to be bonized with "My Life written by myself," so, that is a legacy I have bequeathed to posterity, the aversion to oblivion, and which shows a phase of my biography introduced to establish the fact, that in this and many other Border Tales which may follow—I am writing of events, by which I was either a eye witness, or a very close hearer. To what I have already given in perpetuo, in myself, let me add, that from 1781, to 1815, or from my sixth to fortieth year, I resided in "The West." This residence of thirty-four years, has sometimes appeared to me as a troubled dream, when some works have been put into my hands, purporting to give the character of that generation which subdued the wilderness. "These are not the men or women that I have seen, have I often recently exclaimed; and have I not seen the men and women of the West, from the lakes of Canada to the Mexican Gulf? Have I not seen this people under every form that this new born society could offer, and under almost every vicissitude which could excite them to action?

To say there was nothing peculiar in the color and substance of Border Society, would be to run into the opposite extreme to the disgusting caricatures, which represent a most efficient generation as composed of Yahoos.

Before resuming the thread of my story, I must introduce one more remark. What has been called the distinguishing character of any given people, has never, in any case, been the real character of any but a part of the whole people. The fact is, that the far greater part of every nation or tribe, are led by habit, by interest, by the business of life, and have neither leisure or inclination to act those deviations from the ordinary routine of their respective spheres which afford travellers element for what they choose to entitle the National Character. To sum up in a word what it, in most instances, given as the character of a nation, is almost invariably the most striking exception that can be given to the true character of that nation. Many, and fatal are the instances also, where this remark applies to individuals.

Traversing the mountain valley in October, 1781, my infant eye first caught a view of the parade of war. It was at the very moment that Lord Cornwallis, in dark and distant perspective in a position, from whence, either advance or retreat was alike beyond their power. The rumour of war on the Potomac, was far from the most appaling to families with little children advancing every day deeper into the gloom of the West. Yes, gloom I may repeat; with the very partial exceptions of a few recently founded villages and "Forts," so few and far between, that they rather rendered the untamed face of nature still more appalling, these forests swept over the mountains, and spread between the rivers to the then unknown regions in the interior of the continent.

Every day travellers on horseback passed in both directions came reports of thrilling interest; but on the mother's heart of most signifying dread. Still we advanced to the bank of the Monongahela, to Chalfinch's Ford, where Brownsville now stands.

The season was rainy and unpleasant; the Ferry-house formed of two of the roughest log rooms possible, under a cabin, and the whole devoted to a constant stream of travelling both ways, gave a pavement of mud in and out doors. Going in I was, the scene was indistinct on my mind by incidents I seem to see at this moment. The morning of our arrival at Chalfinch's, my father and mother were sitting in the back part of the house; my sister, an infant not three months old, at the mother's breast, and myself and younger brother, still hanging on our father's knees. We had provided some new pleading to stop, and my father, who had no dread of any particular danger, encouraging her to go on to the Indian settlements. Just then a stranger was arrested by a stranger on horseback, who winding down the hill, stopped at the tavern door, (tavern and ferry-house in one) and giving his horse to one of Chalfinch's sons, walked into the front room. On the arrival of this man, nearly contained several persons, some of them loiterers from the neighbourhood, as it soon appeared. Every thing seemed to indicate that a news carrier, come in what direction he would, and at the strangers call, had come in order to get his breakfast, until half a dozen mouths were open with questions regarding the continental and British armies. The stranger, with eyes sparkling replied:

[illegible]

rendered!"

A very rough man who was sitting near the fire-place, sprung to his feet, and without giving the stranger a moment to explain, gave him the lie direct, and in the next breath swore, that "No British army would surrender to the Buckingham."

The stranger, a fine athletic looking man, took fire like tinder at the individual and national insult, and his eyes flashing, he replied, "Dont give me the lie again." But the instant the drinking man threw himself before the face of the British flashed the bright blade of a scalping knife in the face of the stranger, who sprang back, throwing off his coat. The fight became immediate uproar—women and children running from the house, and the loud and angry voices of the men, and murder ready to be committed, when in stepped a man in the full dress of the time, a hunter wearing a rifle supposed in his left hand, and tomahawk in his right. Rushing between the combatants, he gently pushed the stranger back with his rifle hand, while he struck the knife from his opponent, who sunk back into the seat in utmost terror.

The hunter-father, a short, but very broad shouldered man, stood an instant viewing the crest fallen knife drawer, and then burst forth "Joe Tomlinson you ought to know me by this sweer in a moment." "Mark Lee," at length replied Tommons, in great trepidation.

"Yes, I am Mark Lee, you infamous coward—you could draw your knife upon a stranger, and an unarmed stranger, and in the temple mouth

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Educational subject in the Post-office department in England, lately referred to Parliament, states in its report, that the number of letters which pass through the mails annually, is 76,000,000, which is at the rate of 3 letters for every person in the kingdom. The amount of letters which pass through Ireland annually, is three times as much as the number of persons in that country. There are but little more than 1,000 letters annually put into the Post-office in the United States, for every person in the country. The number of letters, however, is increasing very rapidly in the United States, and has been shown by returns of the Department for the last few years, that the increase is at the rate of 5 per cent. Letters have continued steadily to increase in the United States, have continued steadily to the amount of 3 per cent. [*Enquirer.*]

RESIGNED TO REAL LIFE.—There has lately returned to Paris, a Lieutenant of the French army, who was taken prisoner in the Peninsular campaign under Soult, and carried to Spanish Ramah. He was there kept in close confinement, during twenty years of his captivity never seeing a human face except those of his jailers, and never hearing a human voice except those of his jailers, who believed him to be deaf. Condemned to pass his life by himself, he has taught himself to read and write, and to play music. A violin, which he made himself, is now in the possession of his family, who have also in their possession 100 letters written by him to his mother, which he was allowed to write on the occasion offered by time and solitude, he had composed a book in which his mind was divided between his wife and his

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bush & Co. No. 4 South Front street, Philadelphia.
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1834.

ASHES.
BEESWAX.
BREADSTUFFS.
COTTON.
DYE STUFFS.
FEATHERS.
FISH.
FLAXSEED.
FLOUR.
GRAIN.
GUNPOWDER.
HAY.
HEMP.
HIDES.
IRON.
LEAD.
LIQUORS.
LUMBER.
MOLASSES.
NAILS.
OILS.
PROVISIONS.
SEEDS.
SPELTER.
SUGAR.
TALLOW.
TEAS.
WHALEBONE.
WOOL.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
Saturday, May 24, 1834.
Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

A correspondent complains bitterly of the practice of smoking segars, in our Omnibuses, and thinks that the proprietors should veto so annoying a custom. We agree with him.

Our estimable friend, Mark Anacreon, has the honor of appearing before our readers this week, in one of the reminiscences of his early life. He will no doubt receive a hearty welcome from the numerous friends, who with delight have frequently pored over the instructive incidents and adventures of his early career. The "Boarding School Tales," from the rich mine of Mark's memory, will no doubt prove extremely popular, and we shall hasten to lay them before our readers, as fast as circumstances will permit. "Mark Lee's Narrative," is an excellent beginning.

The Camden Republican speaks of a lady named Hannah Simpkins, aged 68 years, who a few months ago left home on a journey third tour to the state of Ohio, where some of her children reside. She has visited many relations for the last twenty years, and in two instances has made a journey twice in the same year, making *forty-four* times that she has crossed the Alleghany mountains. Within the last twenty years she has travelled *thirty-one thousand* miles, and more than *three thousand* miles she has either travelled on foot; and she has subsisted principally by the charity of those benevolent people she has met with, on her journeys.

In the course of the same conversation, the venerable Anna Lacock, of Beaver county, it was mentioned to us by that eminent patriot, that he had crossed the Alleghany mountains forty times before Clare was any thing like a passable track upon them. He was born west of the ridge.

Our readers will find later intelligence from France, in our columns to-day. The details, considering the peculiar situation of France, possess much interest.—The first unsatisfactory spirit among the people seems to have been manifested, but it may well be questioned whether the cessation of hostile movements is not temporary. The people of France are dissatisfied with their King, and the late destruction of human life to sustain his authority, is not calculated to conciliate their opposition.

The leading cause of the late troubles, appears to have been the arrest of Lyons, of six workmen, belonging with an assault upon the Procureur du Roi. A report having been spread that they had been condemned, that fellow workmen took arms, and advanced in columns on the Palais de Justice, announcing their resolution to protect their brethren then before the Courts, as the Judges were detended by the troops. Numbers of them have assembled in the streets, and continue to them to retire, hostilities commenced, and about twenty-five soldiers were put *hors du combat*.—Upon this the troops retorted with great vigor. The workmen, in their side, defended themselves with intrepidity. Their movements were directed with great regularity, and the orders given were followed with the utmost promptitude. The troops at length gave the report upon the 13th, and the 14th was devoted to the burial of the dead. The despatches, from which we have translated the Ordonnance, who left Paris on the 14th instant. Gen. Aimard, addressed a letter from the Prefect of Police, to the Procureur, announcing that he would be present at the execution of the sentence of the Court of Assizes, and requesting that the necessary orders be given for the execution of the sentence.

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We find in our New York papers a few additional items of foreign intelligence, furnished by the late arrival of the South America.

The Funeral of George Iv. of Britain reassembled on the 14th ult. The funeral solemnities of Sir Richard Keats, late Governor of Greenwich Hospital, were performed on the 12th ult. with all the pomp and solemnity of naval military observance. The King has been in early life a shipmate of the Admiral, and gave orders to have the funeral conducted with all the honours due to the high station of the deceased in the British service. It was accordingly attended by many noblemen of distinction and the whole of the great square of the Greenwich Hospital was lined with pensioners, and the upper gallery filled with a number of pensioners, was skirted by 100 nurses and 200 girls, whose appearance added much to the interest and impressiveness of the scene.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed another letter to the people of Ireland, dated the 8th of April, in which he reproves the supineness that had been manifested in prosecuting the cause of Mr. Sheil, and that by compromise, he says, was for a half a million of names and fewer than 80,000 had been obtained. He charitably attributes the deficiency, however, to the great forces of the country at this season, and he "agrees more extensively during the present winter, than it did at any former period, reaching districts which it had before escaped." He also attributes other reasons that had probably contributed to the result.

The following shocking occurrence recently took place at Apparity. A young man named Chouinel, on the 7th of April obtained leave of absence from the corps of abandoned character named Corbett, was deliberately shot by a Polish Lieutenant, named Sadowski, in a duel. The circumstances attending this affair, prove that the lieutenant had provoked the fatal duel, and commenced the vengeance of the people would find vent. They could not shoot a person in the street, but they could make up his mind to support the woman whom he had so foolishly and unprovidently made his wife.—*Jour. Com.*

Confession of Alonzo Phelps, the Rob Roy of the Cumberland.—Alonzo Phelps, the celebrated robber, has been arrested again in prison, and will in a week or two more from this date, be tried. He will make a full confession of his crimes to those who have heard of his lawless and in odorous deeds, for he has been confined in the Clerk's and Assistants room of the Messenger room, as well as for safe and secure. It was written by himself, and is a register of all the crimes he has committed during his career, and such a dozen murders.—*Lehigh Mississippi.*

The Cortland Advocate gives an account of an attempt of a man who was nine years of age, to cut his own head off. He had his throat cut from ear to ear, and continued chopping and on the top with his axe, failing to penetrate the skull, he turned the back of the axe and continued striking until he was discovered by his son. He had previously attempted to strangle himself by drawing a waistcoat round his throat, but he was discovered and prevented. Religious frenzy was the cause of his attempt at self-destruction.

A man named John Day, who declares that he has been appointed and anointed of God, to declare his holy will, is making some noise in Europe.

Boarding and Correspondence.

We shall publish next week, the tale of "Jenny and Prudence," from the pen of our intelligent and valued friend and correspondent "E. C. D." of Washington City. Like all the productions of this lady, the story is well written and entertaining.

"Harry and Lucy," by the Indian Bird, are on file for insertion. We wish our friend would select a more modest cognomen.

A. H. is undesirable.

"The Widow's Wooer," by Horace, is not without merit, but it may be much improved. Carefully abridged, we shall insert it with pleasure.

L. will receive attention.

The tale of "Eugene," from our juvenile correspondent, Isaac Lee, is not without considerable merit as a first production, but it is not sufficiently mature for the public eye.

"Pleasure and the World," the adventures of a young Exquisite, might perhaps interest a few of our fashionable friends, but "tarry at home" for a time till we tread he grown.

"Passion," needs some correction, but they are such as we feel disposed to undertake ourselves, agreeably to the wish of the lovesick lover of the article.

There are portions of the story headed "The Mysterious," which show some of genius, in the story; however, in unnatural, and hence not calculated to suit the writer much credit. He should direct his attention to more legitimate subjects.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 16.—Received from

Postmaster,	$1 00	Joel Walker, Esq.	$1 00
Johnson Clayton,	10 00	Sol. Sheppard,	2 00
Jos. Lloyd,	1 00	Rich. H. Crowell,	2 00
J. Marsh, Esq.	2 00	Peter Transue, Esq.	2 00
Hon. Elijah Hise,	5 00	Jno. Wright,	2 00
E. Chichester, Esq.	5 00	J. P. Chester, Esq.	5 00
J. Hunt, Esq.	2 00	Thos. Winans, Esq.	5 00
J. W. Layman, Esq.	1 00	R. Murchison, Esq.	2 00
R. S. Dunn, Esq.	5 00	D. L. Phares, (not)	1 50
J. M. Smith,	2 00	Dr. Daniel,	
Arthur Smith, Esq.	5 00	S. Winchester, Esq.	5 00
J. G. Jolly, Esq.	2 00	Jno. W. Weed, Esq.	5 00
James Forbes, Esq.	3 00	J. Kilborn, Esq.	2 00
Jno. Hall,	2 00	*May 17.*	
		J. B. Myers,	2 00
Henry McGowan,	5 00	Wm. A. Robertson,	3 00
Ad. Thompson,	3 00	Jno. Daniel,	2 00
Walter Strong, Esq.	1 00	W. F. Bambridge,	3 00
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Wm. Hunt, Esq.	2 00	D. M. Bryan, Esq.	3 00
Col. Russell, Esq.	5 00	Robert Bell,	2 00
Joshua Chase, Esq.	3 00	James Bay, Esq.	2 00
Jno. Samson, Esq.	2 00	Jno. Marvin, Esq.	10 00
Joseph Ellis, Esq.	2 00	Hugh Hall,	2 00
E. Kellogg, Esq.	4 00		
Ro. Mebane,	2 00	Ira Benton,	3 00
V. Fuss, Esq.	2 00	Wm. I. Dewson,	10 00
Col. R. Allen, Esq.	21 00	Jno. Hall,	2 00
A. B. Overton, Esq.	2 00	G. W. Stearns, Esq.	1 00
		May 19.	
Joshua Hanby,	5 00	G. B. Coleman, Esq.	3 00
Jordan Walker,	1 00	Jno. Rider,	2 00
Jos. Berkowitz, Jr.	2 00	J. K. Yerger, Esq.	5 00
Elisa Griffin,	2 00	Jno. W. Wallace, Esq.	5 00
James Kelton, Esq.	4 00	B. Buckman, Esq.	2 00

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Book of Nature.

The twelve numbers of this valuable work, have been bound together, and are now offered in one volume, at the extremely low price of eight dollars.

The work comprises one hundred and twenty handsome quarto engravings, several of which are elegantly colored—which embrace several thousand distinct figures. Every department of the Animal Kingdom, Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Botany and Mineralogy, is represented in a manner which must attract every eye, and choice illustrations of the wonders of the natural world is presented. Each engraving is accompanied with a full and most satisfactory description, furnished by an association of scientific gentlemen of this city.

To those who are in any degree interested in the study of Natural History, this work is invaluable. It furnishes, in a brief and condensed form, a complete picture of the animal and vegetable creation, and is calculated alike to aid the student in his researches, and assist the unlearned to become scientific. We recommend it, without hesitation, to all who think with us, that the study of natural history is one of the most entertaining and profitable pursuits that can possibly engage the attention of man.

Copies of the Book of Nature may be seen at the publication office, 36 Carter's alley, and at the book store of Josiah Dobson, Chesnut street.

CANTERBURY TALES.

The second number of Canterbury Tales, by Sophia and Harriet Lee, have been published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard of this city. They e mprise Pembroke; Krautzner; Claudine; Mary Lawson; Stanhope and Julia, all well written, and deeply interesting stories. The work will be eagerly sought after by the ladies, who in the writings of the Misses Lee, will find much to admire and but little to condemn.

The *June* number of the Law Library, has already appeared. This regularity, on the part of the publishers, is a great merit, and the work will soon be perfected upon the freedom of the press, is one of the worst and most pernicious features of his government.

The annual report of the b g Hunter, at New York, from Panama, has furnished intelligence of some importance. A project has by the nance of Ventura Marroquin, has discovered a passage across the isthmus of Darien, from Portobello in the Gulf of Mexico, to Uracan on the shore of the Pacific. For route, it is said, there is a navigable river, in four hills, and the passage can be accomplished in one day. A subscription of $20,000 had been made in Panama from the construction of a railroad across the isthmus, and the requisite amount of the undertaking was rendered almost certain. The authorities of Panama are already engaged in exploring more fully, that route discovered by Mr. Marroquin. Should this project be successful, of which there seems to be but little doubt, an entire new aspect will be given to commercial enterprise.

Col. Crockett in his era'.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, mentions the following laughable occurrence:

Good humor and good feeling seem to keep company with Col. Crockett. He was at the Capitol on Friday another and an amusing instance of this in the House of Representatives. The new and the old members being called on the amendments to Mr. Bonn's resolution, proposing to postpone the consideration of the latter for ten months, when Col. Crockett rose and said before, unobserved, entered the hall, round out a fellow member "Ax" which he (the Col.) took for a cough or laugh. The clerk passed for a few moments and the Speaker, when Col. Crockett called out to the clerk, "No AIRAM." The scene was altogether comical; but to have enjoyed it, as I did, you must have seen it, and really happened.

From the New York Star.

They are digging in the Wall street church yard, probably to erect a building over it for the sexton's room, which may rent for 800 or 1000 dollars per annum, to accommodate which they have enlarged the yard and acquired more, and we saw a dozen scalls gathered together and tossed in a heap in our corner. We brought away a small sized turned head, and a splendid jaw, which we remember when a youth, as an ornament to one of the front pews of Trinity. Then as she walked so beauty like the starry night, graceful as a fawn and modest as the dew drop, and yet, withal, she was the shining attraction of the ball room, and happy was he who could secure her hand for a country, of course dance. Then as a wife, how the sparkling glass has been drained of its ruby liquid to her health and happiness, and we can almost hear the sound of its smiles, and after treating it as a barbarous manner for some years, scaled it to the earth, and kindled it in house up against the walls of the house. We understand that she has been a widow many years, and that her fortune united this rash deed in consequence of jealousy of his wife.

Effects of Intemperance.—A man apparently about forty years of age, made application in the police office to obtain a divorce from his wife. He stated that he was a shoemaker in the city, that on coming here a few days ago, and meeting some person he was acquainted with, he went to drink with them, and became intoxicated, in which state he remained nearly two days. Whilst in this condition he was introduced to a woman named Mary Ann Ellis, and declared to her that her before he became perfectly sober. A few days of sobriety produced the fact that he had made a wretched choice, and he now came to see if the sagacious would release him from a most intolerable bottom. The woman, it appears, had been living in a house of ill fame for his entertainment that he (magistrate) could give him no relief in the case, and that confirmed in drunkenness, he must make up his mind to support the woman whom he had so foolishly and unprovidently made his wife.—*Jour. Com.*

Confession of Alonzo Phelps, the Rob Roy of the Cumberland.—Alonzo Phelps, the celebrated robber, has been arrested again in prison, and will in a week or two more from this date, be tried. He will make a full confession of his crimes to those who have heard of his lawless and in odorous deeds, for he has been confined in the Clerk's and Assistants room of the Messenger room, as well as for safe and secure. It was written by himself, and is a register of all the crimes he has committed during his career, and such a dozen murders.—*Lehigh Mississippi.*

The Cortland Advocate gives an account of an attempt of a man who was nine years of age, to cut his own head off. He had his throat cut from ear to ear, and continued chopping and on the top with his axe, failing to penetrate the skull, he turned the back of the axe and continued striking until he was discovered by his son. He had previously attempted to strangle himself by drawing a waistcoat round his throat, but he was discovered and prevented. Religious frenzy was the cause of his attempt at self-destruction.

A man named John Day, who declares that he has been appointed and anointed of God, to declare his holy will, is making some noise in Europe.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, &c.

WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1834.

Dear Sir—In addition to the bank and excitement incident to this city, we have now, as a leading subject of conversation, the dispute between Mr. Clay and his colleague Pinmer, of Tennessee. There is, no doubt seen the correspondence in relation to a duel, which has passed between those persons. Pinmer declares he is willing to fight, but he postpones the evil day for an unprecedented period, and Clay is too impatient to wait. Pinmer declares that the course is perfectly consistent with the laws of honor, as he has not been guilty of any dereliction, and will not retract. Most persons regard this as an evasion, and the proposition to prearraistate an affair of this kind, for so long a period, strikes one as very absurd. People don't like to "tarry at home" for a time till he tread he grown.

"Passion," needs some correction, but they are such as we feel disposed to undertake ourselves, agreeably to the wish of the lovesick lover of the article.

There are portions of the story headed "The Mysterious," which show some of genius, in the story; however, in unnatural, and hence not calculated to suit the writer much credit. He should direct his attention to more legitimate subjects.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 16.—Received from

Postmaster,	$1 00	Joel Walker, Esq.	$1 00
Johnson Clayton,	10 00	Sol. Sheppard,	2 00
Jos. Lloyd,	1 00	Rich. H. Crowell,	2 00
J. Marsh, Esq.	2 00	Peter Transue, Esq.	2 00
Hon. Elijah Hise,	5 00	Jno. Wright,	2 00
E. Chichester, Esq.	5 00	J. P. Chester, Esq.	5 00
J. Hunt, Esq.	2 00	Thos. Winans, Esq.	5 00
J. W. Layman, Esq.	1 00	R. Murchison, Esq.	2 00
R. S. Dunn, Esq.	5 00	D. L. Phares, (not)	1 50
J. M. Smith,	2 00	Dr. Daniel,	
Arthur Smith, Esq.	5 00	S. Winchester, Esq.	5 00
J. G. Jolly, Esq.	2 00	Jno. W. Weed, Esq.	5 00
James Forbes, Esq.	3 00	J. Kilborn, Esq.	2 00
Jno. Hall,	2 00	*May 17.*	
		J. B. Myers,	2 00
Henry McGowan,	5 00	Wm. A. Robertson,	3 00
Ad. Thompson,	3 00	Jno. Daniel,	2 00
Walter Strong, Esq.	1 00	W. F. Bambridge,	3 00
Wm. Hunt, Esq.	2 00	Hon. H. Jackson,	3 00
Wm. Hunt, Esq.	2 00	D. M. Bryan, Esq.	3 00
Col. Russell, Esq.	5 00	Robert Bell,	2 00
Joshua Chase, Esq.	3 00	James Bay, Esq.	2 00
Jos. Samson, Esq.	2 00	Jno. Marvin, Esq.	10 00
Joseph Ellis, Esq.	2 00	Hugh Hall,	2 00
E. Kellogg, Esq.	4 00		
Ro. Mebane,	2 00	Ira Benton,	3 00
V. Fuss, Esq.	2 00	Wm. I. Dewson,	10 00
Col. R. Allen, Esq.	21 00	Jno. Hall,	2 00
A. B. Overton, Esq.	2 00	G. W. Stearns, Esq.	1 00
		May 19.	
Joshua Hanby,	5 00	G. B. Coleman, Esq.	3 00
Jordan Walker,	1 00	Jno. Rider,	2 00
Jos. Berkowitz, Jr.	2 00	J. K. Yerger, Esq.	5 00
Elisa Griffin,	2 00	Jno. W. Wallace, Esq.	5 00
James Kelton, Esq.	4 00	B. Buckman, Esq.	2 00

From our Washington Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1834.

Mr. Atkinson: Here we are yet, and here as far as I can see, we are likely to stay, at least three of us who have not been able to get places in any Executive office. I for one should rejoice to escape, for Washington at best is a dull place, and one of little economy; one new experience is enough to pursue a Philadelphian, and I have had enough of this to cheat sixteen; I shall take the cars—instance of Pennsylvania Railroad, the golden road to prosperity, which is where you will, leads to the east, to the President's House, to Congress, and past the great hotels and public houses, and finally at Broadway Archdeacon's, which means nothing more nor less in this case than being opposite to the Capitol, and the Capitol Square, in great grass. The powder is continually drawn by the mouth, by my nothing of consequence under paraphernalia, I have been suffering from having the fear of them before my eyes, and have been obliged to set with my eyes open, and experience. I can make no boyish report and that has transpired of interest, but from present feelings my letter must be brief.

The agreement made in the House on Saturday to adjourn from next Thursday to Monday, in order to get rid of the pay of the members, operates like locks very little like leaving Washington, and is opposed to it by all. Many more business, and the session will at least, relieve the present prostrated condition of things. Mr. Clay is very much depressed with the mystery.

My last letter closed with the proceedings on Tuesday. On Wednesday a message from the President to the Senate, announcing a copy of a treaty concluded with Russia, and a convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, which were read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign relations. The Pension books in the Second Auditor's office, and the Treasury Code; and Mr. Clayton occupied the remainder of the session in making a report on the case of Mr. Wright.

Mr. Mardis' resolution again occupied the House, and Mr. Galbraith took up the cudgels for the Executive, and spoke for an hour and a half elegantly. Now the reason why I would let quit the Senate and Mr. Clay for the House, is that Mr. Webster, as usual, we are told, wrote to him every week of that are story about old Duncan Whitney's two years ago, and all the rest of them. You remember when the old Bostonian died, a year after the Embargo, he left three sons, Tara and Ichabod, and Ichabod got the lion's share because he was the only one of all those ungodly boys who knew how to property equally amount 'em. Tara was a pretty sly, and Ichabod got the lion's share, and Ichabod and Tara were good natured, and some folks thought he never would come to grief, but he did, and he died, and the long run he had a considerable share of mother wit, but took his own way as shown on 'em. Well, when it came to be settled up, Tara and Ichabod Dean had one of the biggest flocks of sheep in all these parts, Eben thought he'd try and get a share of the flock, and got up early one morning and put all the fine best, and left the common ones, and all the cripples and the snuffle noses and tag locks in another pen, and then he put old Bob over the fence, and you know he's got a ram, and Ichabod loved him also and he said any thing in the world, for he had taken a ca e of him almost ever since he was a lamb. So when he found out what Bob would take that share, seeing that Old Billy was a ram, and Bob was a ram, and Ichabod he went and and says Dave, says he, Ichabod, the sheep are all divided, and you and me have had a chance to suit to take advantage on you, you may make your choice of pens. Ichabod he got on the fence, and he looks all at one flock and then again he looked at another flock, and Old Billy saw him he began to ba-ba-ba- right out as they always do when they're disturbed by Ichabod, and Ichabod he looked again, and to right he took up Old Billy and he put him over the fence, and he went and he untied the rope and he says he—my ol friend Billy its pingy hard for me to part with you, I tell you I like you better than all the sheep in the world, but I'm sure you are surrounded by such a rail of snuffle nose, scaldy set of rig jobs, that I can't trust nothin out to you as well you. And with that Ichabod tolled Tara, he'll take to, and he and Tara went off with the best of the lot of pens. He got old Billy to be sure, but the ra le got an exertion act of scaldey scamps along with him. And all the neighbors about, "Tara's got the best of Ichabod," for Tara is a pretty sharp fellow, they somehow or other, but Ichabod got the best of Tara.

I have learn tell, but I won't say sartin it's true (for I won't say nothin as true now-a-days, for I've found out that when the General got my letter, cram jamp thus story, he read it over two or three times, as it couldn't show it got the notion on't.

He said he was sartin there was some thing in't, and went to the Secretary's room, and he knew the Major to take the trouble to write about a story with out there was some thing in't, and he read it over, and he stared round and ordered Amos, and Levi, and Richard, and Barry, and Hunt, pretty nigh the rest of the General to get together and he told 'em he had a mind to demand in this matter. As soon as they got into the cabinet room the Secretary of War, and the Attorney sartin, and all of 'em had read my letter over, they began to whisper round and look at each other, as if to ax ther one on 'em tell the General that there was sure sartin, and that the General letter take that up as one he, and that was that Biddle had refused to let the Government have the use of the Bank, to take money to their banks and papers of the Bank, to take money to their banks and papers of the Bank, and to issue drafts on them. And that he wouldn't let the Committee have his private letters, but he had refused to answer any letters that he didn't see his children's private letters. Nay would he tell the Committee how much it cost him every day to keep his house, and whether he kept a carriage or not, or how much.

And when the Committee ask'd him if he wrote a w g or his own natural hair, he tell'd 'em it was n't none of their business, and that he was the President of the Bank, and all the money and books, and papers in't were as his own, and that he would n't let 'em look at 'em; and that he would n't let a single book or paper out of his hands, and that he would n't let a single book or paper out of his hands, and that he would n't let a single book or paper out of his hands,

Thanksgive the spleen of Latin,
Which grieves in all its fourscore.

VIRTUE.

"Say, you the man of courtly air,
Whose manners all the court admire blest?
Stay, is it not the clouded cane
You strut with such a supercilious mien?
Or the smart trappings of your dress?
Or the proud palace, or the sweeping train?
Or the cringing courtier's ready shrug?
Or the dull composure of a mind at ease?
Or the mere curl of the wavy night
Hung o'er the face unwashed through the deepening day?
Or the mere lace-bedaubed coat?
Or the mere powdered head?
No, no, no, none the pilgrim finds a grave
In HOPE.

Hope, heavenly virtue, cherub, still supreme,
Heaven's undefiled and favourite throne is yours;
Of all the blessed host immortal glory,
Thou art the brightest ray.
Thou art the sparkle of the Eternal Sun.

CHIEF TRAVELLER.—We have been told that a native of "Green Isle" recently took his seat in the upper Glasgow coach, at the Cross in Dublin. As the coach drove off, he was asked to "pony up."

"How much is it that you ask?" enquired he.

"A tenny, sir," replied the boy.

"A tenny, did you say? well! to the devil with ye, then! I shall not give the value of a cent more for me, but to make room for you, I will see you get to the bottom, so take your place in the place where you took me first."—Bull. Courier.

Southey relates an instance, where two Smithfield observers (a sort accustomed to cutting and slitting) took up a poor fellow, and carried him to the hospital for the purpose of anatomizing his brain! alone to his head by way of ascertaining "sound" alone to his head.

"Do you think that these coniferæ have any feeling?" said an inquisitive consumer of oysters to a cadaverous wit. "I rather think they have," was the reply; "for I did you never hear them crying about the streets?"

"Don't you manner give you no temperance lectures?" No. In a few month of a gentleman to a new liquor in the pulpit."

A lady issued cards on which were the initials R.R. V.P., which created quite a rumor. The gentlemen were all anxious to know what R. and Veal Pies. A wag observed it was Rare or Stone Veal Pastpone. It was found to be "Rather Very Pleasant," a clear world.

A GENTLE HINT.—A severe young beau, gallanting the lovely daughter of a very corpulent gentleman, made the last remark, when he remarked that "he wished he was able to encounter all the factory girls in Lowell at once at an encounter, and to fight every one of their rotators to the ninth." His fair one, who had till now been silent, replied, "Why, in particular encounter, replied with a sigh, "Ah, I wish you was able to entertain one of them for a partner."

A man who was imprisoned for bigamy, (marrying once more than he had been severely dealt with for an offence which carries its own punishment of misery with it.)

"I have lived," said Dr. Adam Clark, "to know the great secret of human happiness is this: never to anticipate misfortune. The old adage of 'Sufficient unto the day,' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many—jokes, bongs, and all—anticipated for you."

Jonathan where are you going to yesterday, when I saw you going to mill?

"Why I was going to mill to be sure.

"Well if I had seen you, I'd got you to carry a gun for me.

"Why now, did not you did'nt you?

"Yes, but not till you got clean out of sight.

Dr.——, of the army, remarked the other day, speaking of his profession, that if he was a gentleman, and up to supper themselves in battle, he presumed that where were any such, they would not spend much time whenever occasion required it, to *bleed for their country.*

Francis the First asked one day of Bembaval, the learned Bishop of Limoges, if he was a gentleman. "Sire," was the Prelate's reply, "in the ark of Noah, there was but eight souls—I cannot tell from which of them I am descended."

INSOLVENTLY COURT—DUBLIN.

THE MORNING ARE NOT ASSURANCE.

"The current of life may run on till we find ourselves smooth."

Darby O'Gaire, one of the great O'Gaires at the Attic, was on the morning of the 29th of May, up to truth both in quality and quantity, would forward upon being called upon by the court.

Darby.—Well, is that you schedule, name, and handwriting? Gaire.—[Darby O'Gaire,] indeed he, 'your honor forenenty, I'm a poor unfortunate man, and I'm ignorant for of a schedule nor law, especially at the left of the end of the month.

Darby was right, he upon being exhibited, the schedule displayed a scene of such unparalleled misery and unmitigated wretchedness, of moral sense, but to no less a total than £1,230 3s. 2d., which, considering O'Gaire's rank in life, was a large sum. He had a wife and seven boys, whilst at the centre hand space appeared, what a "beautiful" picture of the want of subjection, &c., spelt name for a full cousin of Byron's "Childe Harold." The entire rest of the schedule were accounts due to the late Mr. Dickens, and which, for the theatrical effect, were set down, not in grams, but in detachmental accordingly to their value and importance.

The Chief Commissioner having acquired of any one connected in opposition to Darby O'Gaire, he and parish walker—the widow Dickens, a tidy, demure, little woman—was examined in the usual form, and, "in of a body," answered in the genteel and most antiquated tone, and scarcely raising an eye-lash.—"I do, my lord, I do."

Commissioner.—Mrs. Dickens, the Court is ready to hear your statement of the case in favor of your son. What objections have you to—

Mrs. Dickens.—Well! to say, the man's an impostor; he—O'Gaire—Oh, widow, widow, how can you tell such a confounded—

Clerk.—Mrs. Dickens, you must respect the Court.

Dickens.—My Lord, I'm all respect, but no blarney for—

Clerk (with the solemnity and deep tone of a Sparkler.)—"Order, order."

Commissioner.—Mrs. Dickens, proceed with your statement.

Mrs. Dickens.—Last May, your Worship, that man (that hollow, I mean, your Worship,) one evening came to me in Bridge-street, and says he to me—

O'Gaire.—Exactly between your Honour, to a T.—

Dickens.—And he says to me, says he, "I have much a thing as a fish kettle!"

O'Gaire.—A fish kettle of fish your speech will be, that's clear "Dickens as you" as the song says.

Clerk.—Silence, no interruption.

Mrs. Dickens.—He said he was to have some friends to dinner, having lately got a property at Lucan, and says he, "I think, says that I'd let your room for a week, if I'd lend him my fish-kettle."

O'Gaire.—"Lend me your fish kettle! I did'n't I did in the same breath, "and accompany it yourself, it wouldn't be genteel, nor Irish like otherwise, Mrs. Dickens."

Mrs. Dickens.—Well, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, I had a dear dinner it turned out.—"Half crying.

Commissioner.—But what has this fish-kettle and the dinner to do with the debts of the insolvent? There is no fish-kettle returned in the schedule." Mrs. Dickens.—"No, my Lord, was the beginning of our misfortunes."

O'Gaire.—And a very genteel beginning it was, on my part, indeed.

Clerk.—So all this a lost sweet confession. Well, Mrs. Dockend—Dickens, I mean—I'm sure I'm certain, that other some unrecollangen of yours, the Honorable Mr. Commissioner, will accept your apology, and the question," as he phrased it, on the strength of which he took some liberties with her pretty-strange and unconfirmed name, "is now, Mrs. Dickens, what do you object to?"

Mrs. Dickens.—Why, your Honour, I object to the declaration, and I don't object to the declaration, and a dear dinner it turned out.—"Half crying.

Commissioner.—But what has this fish-kettle and the dinner to do with the debts of the insolvent? There is no fish-kettle returned in the schedule." Mrs. Dickens.—"No, my Lord, was the beginning of our misfortunes."

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